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be told that they will find in 'The Clerk of the Woods' a series of out-of-door sketches of literary merit, and well adapted to furnish entertainment, as well as much information, to lovers of nature who enjoy what might be rather commonplace incidents and observations to the trained field naturalist when given the literary flavor Mr. Torrey is so skilful in imparting. The chapter entitled 'Popular Woodpeckers' tells at length of the nesting of a pair of Red-headed Woodpeckers in Newton, Mass., and incidentally pleasantly emphasizes the great popular interest in birds and their protection that has so happily of late been shown by the general public. It is a good commentary on the faithful work of the Audubon Societies. The chapters run through the year, from May to May, and include a record of trips to the seashore as well as inland, and while recording little that is new as natural history, serve to awaken pleasant reminiscences, or to incite the desire for future excursions to fields and woodlands to commune with Nature through "her visible forms." — J. A. A.

**Mrs. Miller's 'With the Birds in Maine.'**<sup>1</sup>—The studies recorded in the fifteen chapters composing the present book were made, with two exceptions, in Maine, and are based on the experiences of the author during ten summers spent in different parts of the State. The localities include several points along the coast, and others situated far in the interior, so that shore birds, marsh birds, and the characteristic birds of the woodlands come within the purview of the work, the general character of which is suggested by such chapter titles as 'On the Coast of Maine,' 'Upon the Wood Road,' 'Mysteries of the Marsh,' 'In a Log Camp,' 'The Wiles of Warblers,' 'Flycatcher Vagaries,' etc. The table of contents includes the names of birds especially mentioned, and there is a good index. The book is written in the author's well-known agreeable style and its perusal will doubtless give pleasure to the many bird lovers who like detailed accounts of field experiences with birds.—J. A. A.

**Kumlien and Hollister's 'The Birds of Wisconsin.'**<sup>2</sup>—Respecting the present list the authors state: "We have made no attempt at descriptions of birds, nor have we gone to any length in discussing their habits. Our whole aim and object has simply been to bring our knowledge of Wisconsin

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<sup>1</sup> With the Birds | in Maine | By | Olive Thorne Miller | [Vignette] Boston and New York | Houghton, Mifflin and Company | The Riverside Press, Cambridge | 1904—16mo., pp. ix+300. \$1.10 net.

<sup>2</sup>The Birds of Wisconsin. By L. Kumlien and N. Hollister. Bulletin of the Wisconsin Natural History Society, Vol. III (N. S.), Nos. 1-3, Jan., April, and July, 1903, pp. i-iv, 1-143, with 8 half tone plates. Published with the coöperation of the Board of Trustees of the Milwaukee Public Museum.

sin ornithology, as regards occurrence and abundance, up to date, and to present a carefully compiled list of all those species and subspecies which have positively been known to occur within the limits of the State at any time, with as exact, simple, reliable and accurate an account of such occurrence as possible." "Starting in 1899, with a list of 365 species and subspecies that had been recorded from, or were supposed to have occurred at some time within the State, the number has fallen away from time to time, until now we recognize but 357 in all, that we believe are really entitled to a place, and are therefore embraced in the list proper of the present paper."

The list proper is followed by a 'Hypothetical List' of 21 species. Several of these have been attributed to the State, but on what the authors consider unsatisfactory evidence. In several cases, if not in most, their occurrence in the State is not improbable, and therefore the rigid conservatism that has led the authors to exclude them, and thus draw a sharp line between the known and the unknown, is to be emphatically commended. Specimens difficult of determination appear to have often been referred to experts for identification. Thus a number of western forms, included on the basis of one or two specimens taken in the State, rest on the authority of Mr. Brewster, as *Empidonax traillii*, *Junco montanus*, *Hylocichla ustulatus almæ*, etc.

Among the half-tone plates is one showing 'Nest and Eggs of Blue-winged X Nashville Warbler,' with a statement in the text of the evidence for the belief in this alleged strange parentage. It is also stated that the Short-eared Owl is destructive "to smaller birds during the breeding season," and a list of some thirty species is given of victims identified from wing and tail feathers taken from a mass of such debris on which a family of young owls was resting.

It is only necessary to add that the list is liberally and judiciously annotated, that the authors appear to have strictly adhered to the plan outlined in the foregoing extracts from their prefatory note, and have thus given to the public a résumé of Wisconsin ornithology entitled to take its place, for accuracy and authoritativeness, in the front rank of local lists. The paper is well printed, and exceptionally free from typographical errors, notwithstanding the lamented death of the senior author, Mr. Kumlien, before the manuscript was completed, and the absence of the junior author, Mr. Hollister, in Alaska while the paper was passing through the press.—J. A. A.

Silloway's 'The Birds of Fergus County, Montana.'<sup>1</sup>—Fergus County,

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<sup>1</sup> The Birds of Fergus County, Montana. By P. M. Silloway, Member of the American Ornithologists' Union, Author of Sketches of Some Common Birds, Summer Birds of Flathead Lake, etc. Bulletin No. 1, Fergus County Free High School, Lewistown, Mont., 1903. 8vo, pp. 77, 17 half-tone plates and map.